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The Balance, AND COLUMBIAN REPOSITORY.

"HAIL SACRED POLITY, BY FREEDOM REAR'D!
"HAIL SACRED FREEDOM, WHEN BY LAW RESTRAIN'D!"
BEATTIE.

HUDSON, (New-York) TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1807.

Original.

Hither the products of your closet-labors bring,
Enrich our columns, and instruct mankind.

FOR THE BALANCE.

THOUGHTS.

THE practice of properly introducing texts and expressions of scripture in sermons, has a happy effect. Besides that it is necessary for proof, it gives sublimity and strength to the discourse. There is no necessity to quote always the chapter and verse.

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Some men have been able to read so as to understand several languages; but it may be well doubted whether they were masters of any of them. A student at college carried a Latin oration, in which he had borrowed from Cicero, to his professor for review. It was afterwards remarked that the professor had corrected *Cicero*.

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Circumstances as well as talents are necessary to bring men into notice, and raise them into fame. Thousands of men of real ability have died in obscurity. Just and beautiful are these lines in Gray's Elegy:

"Full many a gem of purest ray serene,
"The dark unfathom'd caves of ocean bear;
"Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
"And waste its sweetness on the desert air."

—

To reproach a man for errors or crimes of which he has repented, shows a base and cruel disposition.

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When plans are useful to society, we ought not to censure harshly the motives of them. An individual in consulting his own interest may promote that of the public, and the two can be justly connected.

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To judge of the character of a person, he should not know that we are making our observations.

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What is called the horse-laugh is condemned as being vulgar. Generally it is so; but it is pleasing, and the sign of an open disposition to laugh *heartily*.

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Good nature is too lowly rated among mankind.

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The fine passages in the writings of *Sterne* do not compensate for their licentious tendency.

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Some men show an ignorant and outrageous zeal in matters of religion. An Irish protestant, in conversation with a Roman catholic who advanced something in favor of the doctrine of purgatory, the former defended the cause of protestantism, by snatching up a poker and crying, "Get *oot* of the *hoose*, you vile *papish you*, or I will set a mark upon you as the Lord set upon *Ca-in*."

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When George Whitefield was introduced to Dr. Watts, the Doctor, old and infirm, rose to receive him. Mr. Whitefield begged him to keep his seat. "No," said the doctor, "I will honor those whom God honors." This was a saying worthy of the man, and of the occasion.

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There is a difference between a good companion and a good friend.

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The real lover is discernible more, when in the presence of her whom he loves, and in promiscuous company, by his looks and his silence, than by his vivacity and his talkativeness.

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When all the world adopt the principle of not going to war, it will be found practicable and good. Until then mankind must either submit to be killed or defend themselves.

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Little minds are apt to think that what passes in the small circle in which they move, engages the attention of the public, and that the whole world is talking of the matter.

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It is very common for a farmer when he wishes to purchase a tract of land in a new country, to value it the more highly if it has a good *mill-seat* upon it. By this he thinks that he will be able to live and indulge his laziness.

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Genius will do much; but genius and industry united will do still more, and be far more useful.

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By crossing the hand of a gipsy or fortune-teller with a little silver, one may be told of preferment and good luck all his days.

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Though certain circumstances may exist to exhibit the superiority of one man to another, yet there is, probably, a real difference in the structure of human minds.

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Mistakes are sometimes committed by not attending to words in the English language which are spelled differently, and have different meanings, but the same pronunciation. A person, during the American war, having inveighed several times against the extravagance of dress in his neighbors to no purpose, said at last, he believed that they were *bomb-proof*.

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When infidels call the Christian religion king-craft and priest-craft, they fully acknowledge that it is necessary for the support of civil government.

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The following saying of the young Pretender in the rebellion of 1745, when deliberating in council, whether he should march into England, was worthy of a greater man and a better cause: "We found the English less than men at the battle of Preston-pans, and more than men we cannot find them in any field in England."

—

In those of great talents and virtues, small faults are more striking, and are more severely censured than in ordinary men.

MENTOR.

Editor's Closet.

The next President.

A letter from a member of Congress, to the editor of the Ulster Gazette, says,

"The friends of Gov. Clinton and Mr. Madison are pretty busily, tho' slily, engaged in getting a majority, each for his favorite, for president. It is impossible to foresee what changes may take place—but you may be assured that, at present, the democratic sentiment is decidedly in favor of Madison. I have myself no doubt he will be the man."

So, then, it seems our good democrats are spending an extra session of Congress in intriguing for the presidency, instead of vindicating the honor, and defending the rights of the country. Of what consequence is it to these people, if our merchants are ruined and our farmers and mechanics reduced to poverty, if *they* can but gratify *their* ambition and feed *their* avarice?

The following leering paragraph, from Mr. Jefferson's official paper, the *National Intelligencer*, cannot but excite a smile. We really hope that our executive will have enough of his Louisiana purchase and his French friends.

"We understand that gen. Moreau about a week since, left Philadelphia for the western country, it is said, for New-Orleans. His unexpected departure and the rapidity with which he has passed on his journey have excited considerable curiosity, not unmixed with suspicion, which seems principally to have arisen from the place to which he is said to be going. Information has been received of his passing through Lancaster and Chambersburg without having made any delay at either place. When we consider the distinguished character and unsullied reputation of gen. Moreau, we cannot for a moment indulge the idea of his having any views hostile to the U. States; and we think it highly probable that a very short time will bring to light the most satisfactory explanations of the objects of his journey, which may turn out to have been undertaken solely for the gratification of a laudable curiosity."

Extract from a letter.

"We have no news in this quarter, but what you must have read in the public papers; some very uncertain, and some of little importance. At one time it is said, that our difference with Great-Britain is all settled; then that Mr. Monroe cannot for his life make a treaty, though he has been so long about it; then that he has sailed in this vessel or in the other, and again that he has not sailed in any vessel whatever. At one time he has been spoken with on our coast; at another he has been detained by a bad cold, and conversed with in London. Nobody knows what to believe; and, as Mr. Jefferson says in his "Notes on the state of Virginia," respecting the universal deluge, the best way is not to believe, even *Moses*, unless we can give a philosophical account of the matter.

"The debates in congress receive little attention. Those who do read skip over what is said by *Sloan*, *Smilie*, &c. The late motion of *Lyon* to seize the British property in our public funds, has been, however, generally noticed; in some it produced laughter, and in others indignation. He may be called "a lionlike son of Moab."

"It is said that the President and Vice-President draw different ways; the former inclining to prepare a great number of gun-boats, and the latter insisting upon a more formidable and sure defence. It is also said, that in case of war, particularly with Great-Britain, Mr. Jefferson means to be President for another term; in order to show, as I suppose, that the fault is not in the gun-boats, but in the "administration" of them.

"I know not where gen. Wilkinson is at present. You will have observed that he has been in Baltimore, where he has been complimented by the democrats on his gallantry in defeating the immense army of col. Burr. I should think that he must be on his way to New-Orleans, as fast as his corpulence will admit; it having been announced that gen. Moreau was rapidly advancing to that place, and there may be another grand conspiracy.

"Your project of connecting a steam-engine with every gun-boat, I think practicable, and might be useful. To be able to move against wind and tide, either in attacking or retreating, is certainly desirable."

Congress.

MR. GARDENIER's SPEECH,
On the subject of Fortifications.

Mr. Gardenier was not so much opposed to the not filling up the blank in the resolution at this time as to the reason which had been given for not doing it, or in other words, the reasons why the house should not now debate on that part of the resolution on which it was most important to deliberate; the sum to be allowed. It was hardly necessary except in point of form, to have gone into committee of the whole for any other purpose than this. All agreed that the ports and harbors of the U. S. should be better fortified than they were at present; on that point he trusted there could be but one opinion: but unless a sum certain was named the people in the seaports would remain in the same state of doubt and uncertainty which they had experienced ever since the commencement of the session. He wished to come to that point which it was most important to consider, he wished to know how much gentlemen would give towards the protection of our ports and harbors. If they were not so fully prepared to decide as they might perhaps hereafter be, he thought they might do much by entering into the discussion of the subject. For himself, he could not readily assent to what had fallen from the chairman of the committee; he could not comprehend the propriety of making a difference between the expence to be incurred in case the appearances of war should increase, and those estimated on a prospect of peace. He had heard nothing said that was calculated to change his uniform opinion on this subject, that a state of peace was the season for a nation which had so many vulnerable points to prepare for war, and place itself in a condition to repel attack. In a state of war, and it seemed to be seriously approaching, it would be impossible to lay out money to so much advantage as in a state of peace. It was in the time of peace peculiarly that they should, as much as they could, erect batteries against some of the most dreadful evils of war: he would here apply the maxim of Washington, quoted by a member from Maryland some days since, "that to preserve peace we should be prepared for war." Supposing it should happen, improbable as it was, that the country should remain at peace, were they on that account to relax in the fortification of their ports and harbours? How could they, acting in this way, expect ever to be prepared for war, when it should actually arrive? a country whose coasts were so much exposed, and whose cities were so rich, so valuable, and therefore so tempting, should never be unprepared; but if, said he, we should be persuaded to postpone the defence of the country, while we are waiting *for news* and *hoping for peace*, the enemy may be at our doors; our cities may be sacked, and nothing left in them worth defending; it would be too late then, because it will be to no purpose to fortify, and the *money* we now talk of appropriating may be saved, while our cities are destroyed and desolated.

Gentlemen seemed to take great delight in flattering themselves that they might yet escape war; they wished, and from wishing, hoped for peace. Mr. G. had no hope that at a period when all the world was convulsed, kingdoms and thrones were overturned in such rapid succession, when all the free states of the world had perished as it were before our eyes, that we should be able to escape without enduring some part of the general calamity. He entertained now the same opinion which he had done ever since the attack on the Chesapeake was made, that the country would be compelled to go war, or sacrifice its honor forever: They could not avoid it, unless they would accept of peace, on terms, to which no independent nation could listen. An attack like that on the Chesapeake had never occurred before. The making of it was not alone an outrage of the very worst character, but also an assertion of the most positive kind, that Great Britain was about to introduce a new principle into the law of nations. We have endeavored, said he, to sopthe ourselves with a hope, that the attack was the mere unauthorised act of a British commander, which his government might afterwards disavow or not as they pleased. And while we went on hoping we might as well hope too, that they would disavow it. In this hope, said he, we have wrapped ourselves so securely up, that at the very moment I am speaking, the cannon of Britain may be carrying ruin and havoc into our defenceless sea ports. Mr. G. could not persuade himself, that a British admiral would voluntarily assume so awful a responsibility. He could not believe that the admiral's own orders were less precise and positive than those which he gave to the captain of the Leopard. Yet, if he could even believe *that*, he could

not believe that this outrage would have been followed up, and consummated by bringing to trial, condemning, and executing one of the unfortunate men who owed his death to his confidence in the inviolability of the American flag; and that too, after it was known at Halifax, what poignant sensations the attack itself had excited here: after the President's proclamation itself was known there. He would have paused, said Mr.G. before he proceeded to this dreadful extremity. He would have waited for new, and more precise orders, if his instruction had not been already clear and explicit. Can we, said he, in events subsequent to this, find any cause to console each other with a hope of peace? No, sir. From the time the proclamation was issued, to this very moment, has a British squadron remained in our waters, persisting in the violation of our territory, with an air of scorn and defiance, which while it ought to awaken all that is American in us, excludes almost every ray of hope. Could gentlemen indulge in hope, when they heard that the British vessels in the lakes had been armed? That the British forces in Canada were encreased and concentrated? That the fortifications at Quebec were repairing? That at Halifax, 100 men were draughted from the Militia, to assist in placing that post in a state of defence? That an additonal number of ships and troops were expected? Did any thing from our ministers at St.James's encourage hope? Any thing that could be collected from political journals there? When we see the British Ministry, said he, preparing for war, taking those steps which this government ought to have taken long ago, could they longer console each other with the hope of peace? There was nothing to induce them to delay for a moment the most active preparations. It is true, they were in some degree excusable, for not having acted on this subject hitherto. The President's Message, though it had communicated to them information of the attack on the Chesapeake, did not state, whether it was in the opinion of the executive most probable that we should or should not have war, it merely stated, that peace might not continue. They were left, therefore, to deliberate as they could, uninfluenced and undirected by an expression of what was the opinion of the executive. But, as from their own impulse, they had at last arrived at the subject, he hoped they would go fully into it. Our ports, he said, ought to be fortified, whether we are ultimately to have peace or war. But if only in case of war seeming inevitable, he entreated gentlemen to consider, whether the prospect was not as gloomy as it could be in any state of things short of actual war. But if, contrary to all sound calculation, our peace should continue, the determination to fortify ought in his opinion not to be given up; that, at another time, we may be better prepared than we are now. He hoped, therefore, some opinion would be expressed as to the sum to be approprinted for fortification: he must profess his conviction that neither of the sums mentioned by the chairman of the committee were enough to satisfy that part of the people to whose safety effectual fortifications were so essential. The sum of 750,000 dollars had been mentioned as a sufficient sum; if they once attempted to fortify, they must do it effectually; if they appropriated a sum for defence it must be sufficient, or the money they did expend, would be completely thrown away. He hoped the house would resolve effectually to protect our ports and harbors; when they did that, they did what their country demanded and had a right to demand of them. When they only half fortified, they made a show to induce the people to believe they would do something for them. He should as soon expect a farmer to fence but half his ground, and thus leave his crop exposed, as that they would go but half way in fortifying against an enemy. He hoped they would not squander away money to no purpose; for his part he would not vote for less than a sufficient sum; for if he did, he should consider himself as violating those principles of economy which should always be attended to in government. Mr. G. wished the house not only to make a sound, but act as though they meant to do something. Upon this subject his constituents were feelingly alive to every thing which transpired from this house; they had petitioned formerly and had received petty appropriations which might all have been expended on fifteen feet of ground. This would not do any longer; something must either be done for them, or they must be told that they must take care of themselves, and then they would know what to do.

At this time, when they saw approaching so nearly to them—when they saw almost realized that state of war which they had so often been told might happen, and for which the people had been so often warned to prepare, Mr. G. hoped they would give up some of that tenacious hard-fistedness which had hitherto clenched their fingers so closely in the purse strings of the national treasury. It was their cities which now called for protection—it was better to expend money in protecting these deposits of individual wealth, these sources of national revenue, than in buying unproductive wildernesses, or speculating in hot beds of sedition and treason; better protect what they had, than purchase that which might become a curse to them. They had better do something for what a gentleman of that house once called "the good old thirteen United States," and not let all their care and all their tenderness travel westward. Do something for us, said Mr. G. but do not think of satisfying us by merely pretending to do it; let us know what you mean to do; I feel myself authorised to demand that what we have asked shall be granted to us, or that we shall be told in direct terms that you will do nothing for us. At least deal plainly with us.—When you come with your 30,000 or 750,000 dollars, what does it amount to? Can any member in the house lay his hand upon his heart, and say, that either of these sums would answer the purpose of effectual defence for the whole sea coast of the United States. Mr. G. hoped the chairman of the committee of aggressions would not misconceive him; he meant no reflection on the committee or its chairman. He avowed his belief that the committee meant to discharge their duty—but they must forgive me, said Mr. G. if I too, feel the necessity of doing mine.

From the Public Ledger.

NORFOLK, December 4.

An occurrence of yesterday, has excited some interest, arising from the recollection of a recent circumstance; we shall state to our readers the particulars of the occurrence of yesterday, as they have been related to us, and as we believe to be correct.

A French seaman, belonging to the French ship L'Impeteux, the ship that was destroyed by the British on this coast, had some time since entered at Baltimore, on board one of the gun-boats in the service of the United States. Yesterday he deserted and got on board the tender of the French ship L'Patriot, declaring his wish to return into the service of his country. The officer commanding the gun-boat discovered and demanded the seaman, who the French officer refused to deliver him. Some discussion was had, when the American officer departed under an expectation, or a promise that the man should not be removed until the affair could be represented, to commodore Decatur. While the officer was on board the Chesapeake waiting the orders of Commodore Decatur, and for a letter which he was then writing to the French commander, the Patriot's boat passed with the seamen in question on board, upon which orders were issued by the commodore, to man one of the Chesapeake's boats, and pursue the French boat, with orders to his officer to endeavor to prevail on the French officer to return and come along side the Chesapeake, but to bring the deserter back at all events. Upon the boat's getting alongside some altercation ensued, partly, we understand, by accident, and without design to injure or offend.

The French officer, we understand, agreed to return to the Chesapeake. Afterwards some correspondence took place between commodore Decatur, and the commander of the Patriot, the contents of which we are not informed of. We understand that both officers adhered, the one in refusing, and the other insisting, the result however is, that the man was taken and carried on board the Chesapeake, where he now remains until the pleasure of government shall be known.

Such is a concise state of the facts, as relate to this unpleasant business, upon which we mean to offer no remarks, except to repeat what we have done upon another occasion, that the employment of foreign seamen, particularly deserters, will generally be productive of mischief: and it is to be lamented that the officers commanding, are not invested by government with power to act according to the justice of the case, when they are satisfied.

Festival of St. John.

THE Festival of St. John the Evangelist will be celebrated on Monday the 28th instant, by HUDSON LODGE, No. 13, in this city. An oration will be delivered at the presbyterian church and an entertainment provided by brother FOWLER, at the Hotel. The members will attend at the Lodge, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and the procession move at 11. Members of other Lodges are requested, without further invitation, to join in the performances of the day.

In behalf of the Committee of arrangements,

H. P. Groat, *Sec'ry.*

Hudson, December 11, 1807.

Political.

From the Evening Post.

No. VIII.

President's Message—We had been compelled by the unexpected and unpleasant turn of our affairs abroad, to suspend these numbers for a few weeks but we seize the earliest opportunity to resume the subject and shall probably dispose of it in a single paper more. The next passage in the Message which we come to, in order, is the following :—

"The moment our peace was threatened, I deemed it indispensable to secure a greater provision of those articles of military stores with which our magazines were not sufficiently furnished. To have *awaited a previous and special sanction by law*, would have lost occasions which might not be retrieved. I did not hesitate therefore to authorize engagements for such supplements to our existing stock as would render it adequate to the emergencies threatening us : and I trust that the Legislature feeling the same anxiety for the safety of our country, so materially advanced by this precaution, will approve *when done*, what they would have seen so important to be done, if then assembled. *Expences also unprovided for*, arose out of the necessity of calling all our gun-boats into actual service for the defence of our harbours, of all which accounts will be laid before you."

If there is truth in the perdiction, that when democracy shall have given the lie in practice, to all its precepts and professions, it will then experience its dissolution, never more to rise in curses upon the age, the friends of good order and sound principles, may look forward, with encouragement to a period not very far distant. Not a year since Mr. Jefferson came into the possession of power, but has afforded him abundant proof that the practical administration of government is a totally different business from his closet speculations. What important, useful step has he taken which has not been in direct contradiction of some one or other favourite theory ? But in no instance, has palpable inconsistencey stared him and his party in the face, in a more glaring manner, than that of former doctrine and present practice respecting the management of the national funds. *Specific appropriations* has been the perpetual theme on which he and his party have delighted to dwell. And it has been seized with more eagerness and effect, perhaps, as the weapon to attack the characters of men who have performed meritorious service to their country, than any other. A brief retrospect will shew this in a manner the most incontrovertible.

In the latter part of the year 1794, a formidable rebellion broke out in the western part of Pennsylvania. It was all important to crush it in its earliest stage. President Washington, therefore, having in vain issued a proclamation, commanding the insurgents to disperse, next availed himself of the authority given by a certain Act of Congress, empowering him, in similar cases, to call forth the militia to suppress, by force, all such unlawful combinations. The Act, however, tho' it gave the power to levy the forces, made no specific provisions for their payment. Congress were not in session. The rebellion grew daily more formidable, and to have awaited till Congres could have been convened, and appropriate money, would have been to increase the difficulties of suppressing it, and if not to hazard the safety of the country, at least, to expose many valuable lives to certain loss. In this crisis, President Washington acted with equal wisdom, humanity, and promptitude. He raised an army sufficiently powerful to render resistance hopeless, and thus subdued the insurrection at once, and without bloodshed. For this purpose, he was obliged to make use of the public money, which he did, and congress, at their next session, covered the expenditure.

This occasion, however was seized with eagerness by Mr. Jefferson's partisans, and all the hell hounds of calumny were let loose upon the President for meddling with public money "without a previous and special sanction by law." The democratic newspapers threatened with impeachment. In one of their pamphlets, he was branded with the epithet of "*public robber*," and Congress, for covering the expenditure, with that of "*thieves*." This hue and cry was kept up by the party from month to month, and from year to year, till at length in 1796, the present Secretary of the Treasury gave it *form and pressure* under his own name, in a book entitled "*A sketch of the Finances of the United States, by Albert Gallatin ;*" a work lately quoted by Mr. Randolph, in debate on this very subject, with approbation indeed, but sufficiently objectionable in some of its leading positions, vulnerable in many things and containing some gross errors, which the writer of this knows General Hamilton intended, one day, to have exposed in a formal refutation. This work was put forth for the purpose of destroying the popularity of the federal leaders. It was artfully addressed to the people, on a subject which they could not accurately understand, but it was not designed they should. It had precisely the effect intended by the author ; it infused through the country a suspicion that something very extraordinary had taken place on the delicate subject of public monies. The text was "*Specific-Appropriations*," and the people were told *that all monies must be drawn out of the Treasury by a special and previous sanction of law, and appropriated to a specific object*, and that to deviate from the rule there laid down, was illegal, unconstitutional, and an abuse of power connected with the most alarming consequences. In this book president Washington was attacked in the following manner :

"Another irregularity has once taken place on an *extraordinary* occasion. Although the President of the United States was authorized to call out the *militia* in order to suppress insurrections, no *monies were appropriated for that service*. When the western insurrection took place, until congress had covered the expenditures of the expedition, by an appropriation made only on the 31st of Dec. 1794, the expences were defrayed out of the monies appropriated for the *military establishment*." "But as the *militia, called out to suppress an insurrection*, make no part of the *military establishment*, the expences attending such a call, *were not amongst the various objects enumerated in the law*, making appropriations for *military establishments*, the only item, applicable to militia, being expressly confined to the defensive protection of the frontiers. The monies drawn from the treasury on that occasion, were paid *out of a fund appropriated for other and distinct purposes ; they were not drawn agreeably to the constitution, in consequence of any appropriation made by law*. It might have been a defect in the law authorising the expence, not to have provided the means but that defect should have remedied, by the only competent authority, by *convening congress*.

"The necessity of the measure may, in the mind of the executive, have superceded every other consideration ; the popularity of the transaction may have thrown a *veil* over its *illegality* ; but it should, *by no means, be drawn hereafter into a precedent*."

In other part of this uncandid performance, application of monies on any emergency not authorised by a previous and special sanction by law, was represented as *an abuse, as contrary to law*, as calculated to *deceive the legislature and to deprive that body of any controul, not only over the distribution of monies, amongst the several heads of service, but even over the total sum to be expended*. Here for the present we leave Mr. Gallatin and his book.

The first communication which Mr. Jefferson sent to congress after his arriving at the presidency, it may be remembered, was marked throughout with a deliberate design to arraign the conduct of his two predecessors. In pursuance of this delicate intention he took care to bring forward, and place in a prominent view the business of *specific appropriations*.

"In our care of the public contributions entrusted to our direction, (said he in his first message) it would be prudent to multiply barriers against the dissipation of public money, *by appropriating specific sums to every specific purpose*, susceptible of definition, *by disallowing all applications of money varying from the appropriatin in object, or transcending it in amount*."

The hint here given, in a manner too distinctly and plainly to be misunderstood, that the former administrations had, in their management of public monies, transgressed the limits of correct conduct, was duly attended to. Accordingly, in the early part of the session, a committee was appointed by congress, styled the *Committee of Investigation*, to "examine and report *whether monies drawn from the treasury, have been faithfully applied to the objects for which they were appropriated*, and whether the same have been regularly accounted for." This committee consisted of the noted Wm. B. Giles of Virginia, Nicholson of Maryland, Williams of North-Carolina, and Elmendorf of New-York, all sound democrats ; to whom were added, as will be seen, for form's sake and to *make up a shew*, Messrs. Bayard, Griswold and Cutler, federalists. The four first named having waited till just before the day when congress were to rise, called in the others,

and shewed them a report which they had reduced to form and agreed upon, and were just about to present. As soon as the gentlemen could recover from their surprise at this extraordinary conduct they undertook to examine the report itself, and suggested some alterations and some amendments; not one of which was adopted. In this unfair, uncandid, wicked *report*, Mr. Adams, the former president, Mr. Pickering secretary of state, Mr. Wolcott, secretary of the treasury, and Mr. Stoddart, secretary of the navy, were severally attacked and an attempt made to dishonor them in the eyes of the nation, by charging them with *misapplication of public monies*.

None of the parties accused had the least intimation of what was going on, till after the committee had pronounced sentence and sent it forth to the public, excepting Mr. Stoddart; who living upon the spot, it seemed a little too barefaced not to take some notice of him, and accordingly, these candid gentlemen sent him a note at 3 o'clock one day, informing him that they should report the next day, charging him with improper conduct in purchasing navy yards, and if he had aught to say in his defence, he must do it by 10 o'clock the following morning and in writing. Mr. Stoddart, immediately sat down and wrote them a letter, explaining every thing in a manner, which he supposed must be perfectly satisfactory to any candid mind. His letter however, had no effect upon the report. The minority of the committee, shocked at the conduct of the majority, remonstrated in vain against the injustice of persisting in a charge, after receiving evidence of its incorrectness. They then urged them at least to permit the letter to accompany the report; but this was also in vain. It has been determined not to lose the opportunity of giving what was supposed a fatal stab to the fair fame of their political adversaries, and this upright committee took care to have their report read so late before the rising of congress as to prevent the possibility of even a debate upon it. An order was passed for it lying on the table till the next session, and in the mean time two large editions of this uncandid, unjust, false and malicious report were struck off, and sent all over the United States. To add to the baseness of the transaction, the reader was referred to certain documents *annexed*, which documents were very carefully suppressed and the reason was apparent as soon as these documents could be found and examined, for instead of supporting, they flatly contradicted the very facts they had been said to prove. It is not our intention, nor will our limits allow us to enquire into the particular facts mentioned in the report, in support of the charge of "great misapplications of public money."—Briefly they are these: Against Mr. Wolcott formerly secretary of the treasury; because under the act for removing the seat of government to Washington, provision was only made for the expences of removing the "*offices*" and not *officers*, but that Mr. Wolcott, understanding that the word "offices" included not only books and papers, but clerks, &c. and their families, had advanced money to defray the necessary expences of their removal too, and thus had "drawn money from the treasury without legal authority." Against Mr. Pickering; because, though they expressly admitted that all the public money that had come to his hands, had been strictly applied to *public* purposes, yet that $14,762 2 had been applied by him, to the several items, 1st of defraying the expences of prize causes in England, (which had been remitted to the Bankers of the United States in London under the act of 2d of March, 1801.) 2d, advances made to satisfy bills drawn by Mr. Elliot for expences of running the line between Florida and the United States according to treaty: 3d, advances made to Mr. Munroe in France to indemnify him for advances by him made to the family of the Marquis La Fayette, in pursuance of an authorisation from his government. All which sums too were covered by an appropriation before the committee reported, but which appropriation the successors of Mr. Pickering had not applied in balance of his accounts, but to some other purpose. The charge against Mr. Stoddart, consisted in this, that the act only authorised the secretary of the Navy to *build* six 74 gun ships, but did not authorise him to purchase navy yards to build them in, but that he had purchased six navy yards for such purpose, and thus had "*purchased without authority and misapplied the money that was paid for them.*" The committee then, to be consistent, should have gone on and extended the charge to the purchase of timber and every article employed in the construction of the frigates, as there was no single necessary material in the public arsenal at the time of passing the act. The gentlemen accused published answers; no one has been found hardy enough to attempt a reply; and the calumny has long since expired in its own foul socket.

We ought, perhaps, to ask the reader's pardon for dwelling so long on the above report; it is not, however, the infamy of the transaction, much as it excites abhorrence, but its total inconsistency with the practice since pursued by the same party when in power, that has forced it upon our recollection and rendered it almost impossible not to make it a prominent object of notice. We might enumerate instances to shew that such has been their practice. We might mention that on the 31st of March, 1806, Mr. Randolph stated to the house in debate, and pledged himself to prove it, that an attempt was made to take TWO MILLIONS of money out of the treasury, to send to France, "to *give* to her not for *land*, but *peace*," and this before *any appropriation* by law has been made for that purpose! It might be added that he charged the administration with "having negociated loans unauthorised by law, and then endeavoring to procure appropriation acts to cover them." As to the application of all the money arising from what is called the Mediterranean fund, we know not what to say to that. It is a tax of upwards of a *million* of dollars yearly, raised for the *express* purpose of "*protecting the commerce and seamen of the United States against the Barbary powers*," and Mr. Jefferson has told us in his last Message, that with the Barbary powers our peace is firm and appears likely to continue so. This annual million then, is not wanted for the purpose for which it is raised, nor can it have been applied to such purpose; but to what other we know not. However, to leave us no longer to our surmises on this subject, behold Mr. Jefferson comes forth in his message to congress and confesses that "the moment our peace was threatened, he did not hesitate to authorise engagements for a greater provision of those articles of military stores with which our magazines were not sufficiently provided, and also to incur expences in calling out the gun-boats, *without waiting a previous and special sanction by law*, which expences, on turning to Mr. Gallatin's report, appear to amount to more than half a million of dollars.

Let us not be misunderstood. We mean not to condemn Mr. Jefferson for what he has done. But we do say it is highly proper, that he should be convicted of inconsistency, and that the folly and injustice of which he and his partizans have been guilty towards his predecessors, should be fully exposed. When the Father of his country, in 1794, "did not hesitate to authorise engagements" for raising a sufficient force to quell a formidable and daily increasing insurrection, without waiting for "a previous and special sanction by law," the partizans of Jefferson, nay, those under his immediate patronage and his immediate pay, branded the patriot "a public robber;" and the Congress who covered the expenditure, and thus did, what Congress are now desired by Mr. Jefferson to do, were called "*thieves*." The Secretary of the treasury, was not ashamed to resort to a criticism, in order to arrive at the charge of "illegality," and to *enable him to express a hope, forsooth, that* this conduct "would *by no means* be drawn into precedent *hereafter*." But it *has* been drawn into precedent; and *by Mr. Jefferson himself*, and now, with all the engaging simplicity of a child, he "hopes congress will approve, when done, what they would have deemed important to be done, if assembled." We hope so too, for though no such latitude was ever allowed a federal administration, though they experienced every thing but a candid liberality from the party now in power, yet we will not follow their pitiful example, so far, as to wish to hamper and distress them, by insisting on their confining themselves in practice to their own rules. This is only another instance in which they are driven to confess the inconsistency and the injustice of their former conduct. We do not disapprove of the expences incurred by Mr. Jefferson on this occasion, to put the nation in a state of defence, without waiting for a previous appropriation; on the contrary, we applaud it, and have only to lament, that his good sense or his candour had not been equally liberal to his illustrious predecessors, who on a similar occasion, acted in a similar manner.* As to the attempt in his first message, therefore, to arraign the conduct of the former administration on this point, we borrow the language used on that occasion, by one

* Not quite similar, for Washington only applied to the expences of the *militia*, money appropriated to the *military department*, which Gallatin insisted was a distinct object; whereas Jefferson has applied money where there was no appropriation whatever.

whose loss his country has since been called upon to deplore; "*the censure intended to be conveyed, was as unjust, as the conceptions which dictated it were crude and chimerical.*"

(To be continued.)

Hudson, *December 15.*

Be it our weekly task,
To note the passing tidings of the times.

Congress.

On the 27th Nov. Mr. J. Clay presented a memorial from the merchants of Philadelphia, praying for the repeal of the non-importation act—and moved to refer it to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Mr. Rowan hoped the petition would not be referred to any committee. He thought it would be beneath the dignity of the house to give it any consideration.

Mr. Crowninshield opposed the reference.

Mr. Milner was in favor of referring the petition. He was acquainted with the characters who signed it and knew them to be men of the highest respectability.

Mr. Alston moved a reference to the committee of the whole.

Mr. Smilie thought it would be giving it too much importance. He was confident it came from a British party.

Mr. J. Clay said that with respect to the assertion of his colleague (Mr. Smilie) he would merely remark, that there was a man's name signed to that petition, with whom he was immediately acquainted, who, he knew, did as much good for this country as his colleague, notwithstanding his situation. The gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Crowninshield) had made a long harangue on the subject of the non-importation law, and had said that it would not embarass the merchants. But so extremely ridiculous was some of the provisions of that law, that it was doubted whether a gold watch could be imported, on account of the glass being prohibited. He said he felt extremely hurt at the observations of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Smilie) when he knew that the signers of the petition were native American citizens. But it seemed natural that a member of congress must speak on all subjects, whether he understood them or not.

Mr. Elliot spoke in favor of referring the petition, and against the insinuation of a British party. He said he feared there might soon be two watch words established, to vote down any measures which might be disagreeable—and these were "Confidence in the Executive," and "British Party."

Mr. Nelson thought the house ought not to hesitate a moment about throwing all such applications under the table.

Mr. Rhea (Ten.) spoke against referring the petition. He observed, that when these colonies presented petitions to the British parliament for a redress of grievances they were thrown under the table. He thought that would be the most proper course on the present occasion.

Mr. Randolph observed, that attempts had been made to denounce his friend from Pennsylvania, (Mr. J. Clay)—a man, he said whom he would not *disgrace* by comparing, either in regard to talent or patriotism, with any of his denunciators. (Mr. Crowninshield rose to explain, but he was twice called to order by Mr. Randolph.) He said that it was the indubitable right of the citizens of this country to present their petitions to this house; and a refusal to refer those petitions was refusal to consider them. He never expected to hear the conduct of the corrupt and hireling majority of Lord North, brought forward to justify a similar conduct in that house. We had exercised the right of petitioning the British Parliament and they had pursued the very conduct which was now recommended here—our petitions were treated with derision and contempt. If the prayer of the petitioners was improper, would it not be better to expose their errors in a masterly report from a committee, than to slam the door in their faces, and, affecting all the airs of an Asiatic Sovereign, refuse to hear them? We were, he believed, on the eve of a war with Great Britain; and we were treading in the very foot steps of the British ministry on the eve of the American war, and on the eve of the French war. Even the commanding genius of Mr. Fox, would not be listened to in the House of Commons—he was obliged to go out—and what was the consequence! He was called by the unanimous voice of the nation to correct those very mischiefs, to expose which he was refused a hearing when he first raised his voice against them. But it was said, that the language of the petitioners was disrespectful: What do they say? That they do not wish us to make any sacrifice of our national honor and independence. And what is the bulwark of our national honor and independence? Why, a miserable non-importation law!

The house, Mr. R. said, had now been in session five weeks; and, on the eve of a war, they were discussing whether we should import locks with brass nobs or locks with iron nobs; they were sitting there looking at one another, reading newspapers, writing letters, receiving bank checks, and counting their money; and the nation was precisely in the same situation as it was when the house first assembled. If we were to have a war with Great-Britain, as he believed we were, it would become the house at the outset to conciliate those by whom that war was to be carried on, he meant by "those," the great body of the American people—and not the rich merchants more than the landholders, *but not less*. The house were beginning a war on the same principles as Mr. Pitt did his war with France,—by proscribing every man who dared question one tittle of its motives. But he trusted if it began in the same way it would not have a similar end.

After an interesting debate of about three hours, the motion for referring was lost—80 to 50.—And this is the treatment our merchants meet with, from a philosophical government.

In the Senate of the United States Mr. Adams, from a committee appointed on a part of the President's message, reported to the Senate a bill for the preservation of peace and maintenance of the authority of the United States in the ports, harbors, and waters under their jurisdiction, which received a first reading.

The bill is very long and contains numerous important details. The outlines are as follows:

It authorises the President to permit or interdict, at his discretion, the entrance of our harbors to all armed vessels belonging to a foreign power, and by force to repel and move them from the same, except in certain specified cases, in which cases the said vessels are to conform to rules prescribed by the Executive.

It further, in consequence of the late conduct of the British, prohibits the entrance of any British armed vessel into the harbors or waters of the United States, except when driven in by stress of weather or when charged with dispatches; provided that whenever reparation shall be made, to the satisfaction of the President, for the outrages committed upon the national sovereignty, it shall be lawful for the President to remove the interdiction.

On such vessel refusing to depart, she shall be deemed to have made a hostile invasion of the territory of the United States, and shall be proceeded against as an enemy, and may be seized, and brought in and forfeited, and shall accrue wholly to the captors.

All pacific intercourse with such vessel is forbidden.

The President is authorised to use the land forces and militia to seize such vessel.

He is also empowered to refuse admission to any vessel belonging to the subjects of the nation whose armed vessel shall so remain in the harbors of the U. States.

It empowers any person or persons to burn, sink or destroy any such vessel, for which a bounty of ——dollars is offered on each gun of said vessel.

It authorises the President, to carry this act into effect, to fit out all the armed vessels of the United States.

The House of Representatives of the United States were occupied on Tuesday in debating with closed doors upon an important confidential communication received that morning from the President.

By a late census, it appears that the total number of inhabitants in the city and county of New-York, is 83,530.

French Friendship.

A letter received in New-York from Bourdeax, under date of Oct. 15, states, that William Lee, Esq. American consul in that city, had received a letter from gen. Armstrong, desiring him to advise all masters of vessels to quit that port in as short a time as possible—that the like advice had been given to the consuls at the other sea-ports; and that *Bonaparte will have no neutrals.*

A letter from Rotterdam, under date of September 29, informs that the French post had just arrived with a new decree of the emperor, authorising all cruisers to detain and carry in, as lawful prize, all vessels bound to or from England.

By a late arrival at Norfolk from Holland, information is received, that Bonaparte's

blockading decree had been re-published in France and Holland, with orders to enforce it without respect to the vessels of any nation.

Spanish Friendship.

From the New-Orleans Gazette, Oct. 19.

"At a superior court, begun and holden at the town of Alexandria, in the country of Rapides, within and for the 4th superior court district of the territory of Orleans, (including the counties of Rapides, Ouachita, and Natchitoches) on the third Monday of September, in the year of our Lord 1807.—

"The grand jurors within and for said district, in addition to the bills of indictment found, consider it a duty which they owe to themselves, to their fellow citizens, and to the government of their country, to present the numerous outrages, and the repeated violations of all the principles of amity and good neighborhood, committed by the Spanish government or its agents, at the ports of Nacogdoches, by encouraging the slaves of this district, to desert from their masters, and protecting them after they have escaped without the limits of this territory. This encouragement and protection of slaves, even after they have added to the offence of desertion, the crimes of theft and robbery has been of long continuance.

"The citizens of this district, firmly attached to the government under which they live, and ready at all times to sacrifice their lives and fortunes in its defence, have hitherto waited with a patient forbearance in expectation of that protection to which they are entitled. But instead of protection, every day brings fresh proofs of the impunity with which wrongs are committed upon us under the mask of friendship and peace, by those who as neighbors have experienced on our parts, a sacred observance of their rights, and towards whom we have ever extended all the good offices in our power. After repeated but unavailing reclamations made by our fellow citizens upon the officers of the Spanish government, for slaves who have made their escape into the Spanish territory, we have at length received for answer an avowal of their resolution (with an assertion that this resolution is founded on the express orders of their government) not to restore them. But to continue to extend towards them their protection and support. In this situation the citizens of this district look to their government, for its immediate interposition to put an end to this unprovoked system of injury, intolerable in its immediate effects, but infinitely more dreadful in its future consequences. It is interesting, not to the inhabitants of this district only, but to the whole territory, and is as we conceive one of those audacious aggressions upon our rights which most deeply affects the honor of the government and the nation.

"We can only add that in the last resort, self preservation must point out to us our remedy for wrongs, which if persisted in without redress, would expose our property to continued depredations, and ourselves and families to all the horrors of the most dreadful of insurrection, that of slaves against their masters.

"The grand jury request that this presentation be made public by being published in the Orleans papers.

(Signed)

"WM. MILLER, Foreman."

If the language of the *National Intelligencer* forms any criterion whereby we may judge of the disposition of our government, there is no probability of a settlement of our differences with England.

Mr. Rose is appointed envoy-extraordinary to the United States; and admiral Sir John Borlase Warren succeeds admiral Berkley.

John A. Wells, an American seamen, who has lately escaped from the English brig express, reports the following impressed Americans on board the same vessel, for the information of their friends.—Thomas Williams, Wm. Bassett, James Elliot, James Riley, James Owners, (Con.) John Kinney, Thomas Wilson, William Chase, John Greene, James Lewis, John Williams.

Hurricane.

Capt. Lenox, arrived at New-York from Curracoa, informs that on the 15th of October a gale from the south-east commenced at Curracoa, which continued until one o'clock the following morning, when it became a complete hurricane. The water burst into the fort, and washed away the batteries, the custom house, the ordinance office, several private houses, the walls of the church yard, and the dead bodies out of their graves. Little Curracoa was for several days under water. Many houses at Peter-Demoy, situated at the south-east end of the town, were washed away: the point and reef batteries sustained much injury; but the shipping escaped without any material damage.

A late letter from Amsterdam, states that Bonaparte's decree interdicting trade and intercourse with the British empire and its dependencies is rigorously enforced. All vessels with suspicious cargoes are immediately seized, and the cargoes deposited in the government warehouses.

Captain M'Lachlan, of the brig William-and-Mary, who arrived at Charleston on Friday the 4th inst. from Amsterdam, was boarded on the 30th October, in lat 34 15, long 19, by the British lugger Alarm, capt. Wilkins, who informed, that a few days before he had fallen in with the Portuguese fleet, from Lisbon for the Brazils, having on board the Queen, Prince Regent, and most of the nobility attached to the Court of Portugal. Lisbon had been taken possession of by the French troops when they sailed. The fleet, consisted of 33 sail, 17 of which were ships of the line, convoyed by the British.

Ship Union, from Philadelphia for Antwerp, detained by a British ship, and sent into Falmouth.

Instructions are said to have been sent to India to impose an additional duty of 10 per cent on all neutral vessels trading to all ports of that country within British jurisdiction.

The United States brig Hornet, Dent, arrived at Charleston on the 29th ult. in 42 days from Malaga.

We learn by this arrival, that neutral vessels of all descriptions are captured by the belligerent powers in the Mediterranean. All communication with Gibraltar has been interdicted on pain of death. It was reported that the French were about to embark forty thousand troops in Russian bottoms, for the invasion of Sicily, but their success would be doubtful, as the British were erecting fortifications, and using every means in their power to oppose them. The Portuguese were in daily expectation of the arrival of the French, and the Royal family were making preparations to go to Brazil. When the French troops took possession of Leghorn, in August last, they seized all British and American property, and lodged it in the public magazines, until the claimants can prove it not to be of the manufacture of England. The Ex-Bashaw of Tripoli remained at Syracuse in good health.

The Hornet in a gale of wind on the coast, sprung her main-mast, carried away several main shrouds, and received serious injury in her sails and other rigging.

Dispatches have, we understand, been received from Mr. Munroe, dated October 10th. *Nat. Intell.*

Strange, but true!

On the 9th 10th and 11th of Nov. the number of *streaked bass* taken in four seines, *in Stonington, Conn. amounted to 40,300*—the 12th, 10,000—the 13th, 18,000—total for five days, 68,300.—Average weight, 5lb.

To Correspondents.

"NESTOR" in our next.

Communications postponed, shall be duly attended to.

The Knot.

MARRIED,

At Albany, by the Rev. Dr. Linn, the Rev. James M. BRADFORD, to Miss MARY LUSH, daughter of Stephen Lush, esq. of that city.

The Knell.

DIED,

At Pittsburgh, Penn. ALEXANDER ADDISON, Esq. President of the Court of Common Pleas.

At Marcellus, the 2nd inst. after a long and distressing illness, which he bore with great fortitude and patience, Mr. GUY HUMPHREYS, in the 27th year of his age, son of the Hon. Reuben Humphreys, Esq. of Onondaga.

In this city, on Tuesday last, in consequence of a burn, CORNELIA, daughter of Mr. Peter F. Haddick, aged 8 months.

Wreath.

FOR THE BALANCE.

MARY.

I've seen the days of joy and pleasure,
Rural sports, and hours of leisure,
But none of these such charms could boast
As lovely Mary—Cupid's toast.

I oft have wander'd o'er the field
And valley, which did beauties yield—
The rose and viʼlet I have seen,
And other charms which deck the green,
But none of these so brightly shone,
None of these my heart would own,
Such charms transcendant e'er could boast,
As lovely Mary, Cupid's toast.

When late this damsel grac'd my view,
My heart to freedom bid adieu;
In beauty's charms she was array'd,
Each budding virtue was display'd,
When she owards me deign'd to look,
I, woe—and life almost forsook;
When her sweet voice hath charm'd my ear,
Ye Gods! 'twas her I did revere.

'Tis her whose charms I'll oft rehearse,
'Tis her, who inspires my youthful verse,
'Tis her to whom I'll homage pay,
'Tis her I'll worship night and day.

LEANDER.

CATSKILL.

FOR THE BALANCE.

EPIGRAM.

The democrats, unnat'ral elves,
Oft break each others' jaws.
Why they should fight among themselves,
A shepherd tells the cause:—
"An old bell'd wether blats aloud
And scampers to the bushel,
Then blat, at once the obsequious crowd
And run, and butt, and push well!"

DOCT. REBUS.

Literary Notice.

District of New-York, ss.

BE it remembered, that on the twenty-fifth of November, in the thirty-third year of the independence of the United States of America, Ezra Sampson of the said district hath deposited in this office the title of a book the right whereof he claims as author, in the words following, to wit,—

"The Youth's Companion, or an Historical Dictionary; consisting of articles selected chiefly from Natural and Civil History, Geography, Astronomy, Zoology, Botany and Mineralogy, arranged in alphabetical order. By Ezra Sampson, author of the selection entitled "Beauties of the Bible."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States entitled "an act for the encouragement of learning by securing the copies of maps, charts and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned," and also to an act entitled "an act supplementary to an act entitled an act for the encouragement of learning by securing the copies of maps, charts and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints."

EDWARD DUNSCOMB,
Clerk of the District of New-York.

Diversity.

From the Virginia Gazette.

The following anecdote is really to good to be kept from the public; it shews at once the temper of the people, and *their ungovernable desire to punish wickedness.*

"One day last week, a stranger was passing thro' this neighborhood, and fell in with an old gentleman by the name of Rigsby, who he begged to secrete him a few days until he could make his escape.—"Why, replied Mr. Rigsby, do you wish to be secreted?" "I have just murdered Burr, and I wish to be kept snug a day or so until I can get off safely." Rigsby at once agreed, took him home with him and kept him very snug, gave him the best his house afforded, until the fellow discovered where the old man kept his cash, which he found it convenient to possess himself of, together with the old fellow's great coat and some other travelling necessaries, and took himself off very quickly, to the great astonisment and mortification of the *good Mr. Rigsby.*"

Chesterfield County, 26th Oct. 1807.

New Arrangements.

THE editor and proprietor of the Balance, has found, upon an accurate calculation, that the present mode of publishing his paper, does not yield him a suitable compensation for the great trouble and expense of prosecuting the work; and as he can discover no good reason why he should furnish his readers with better paper and twice as much matter as other printers, at the same or a less price, he has resolved on the following arrangements.

After the first of January next, the Balance will be printed in a royal quarto form, on paper at least equal, if not superior to that now used. The two outside leaves, or so much of them as is found necessary, will be devoted to advertisements; and the remainder of the paper to literay, political, and miscellaneous matter *(principally if not wholly original)* in as great variety as at present; and as the advertising pages will not be titled or numbered to correspond with the Balance pages, they may be separated before binding, and the latter only preserved.....The price by mail, will be *two dollars* per annum, the subscribers paying the postage. Considering the terms of other papers, of similar stamp and workmanship, this price will be found comparatively low; and we feel a confidence that every subscriber will be satisfied with the new arrangement.

POSTSCRIPT.

The above plan is proposed on the supposition that the editor will be enabled by the punctuality of his patrons, to continue his work after the present volume; and he hopes that he may not be disappointed: But he declares with truth and sincerity, that unless a considerable portion of his demands are settled within the present and ensuing month, he will deem it his duty to relinquish a laborious and profitless task, for one attended with less risk and perplexity, and promising some advantage.

FURTHER ARRANGEMENTS.

ANXIOUS to render my services as acceptable and useful to the public as possible, I have made such arrangements as to enable me to devote the whole of my time, in future, to political and literary pursuits. For this purpose, I have formed a copartnership (to commence on the first of January next) with a young gentleman, who is well versed in the concerns of my establishment, and with whose qualifications for business I am well acquainted. Every reader, having a just idea of an editor's duty, must perceive the advantages of this arrangement. I have also concluded to spend a portion of each week, during the sitting of the legislature, at Albany, which, being the seat of government and the most commanding political ground in the state, will afford me an opportunity (exclusive of the attention which I may bestow on a paper in that city) of conveying to my readers, through the medium of the Balance, the earliest and most authentic information relating to the affairs of the state. At this interesting crisis, this must be deemed an important consideration.

Thus far, as respects myself.....and now if my delinquent customers will exert themselves to remove certain *dead weights* which preponderate so much against my interest as almost to make me *kick the beam*, THE BALANCE may still hold its ground.

H. CROSWELL

Balance-Office, Nov. 1807.

Terms of the Balance,

FOR 1807.

To City Subscribers, Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, payable quarterly.

To those who receive them by Mail, Two Dollars, payable in Advance.

To those who take their papers at the Office, in bundles or otherwise, a deduction from the city price will be made.

A handsome Title Page and Table of Contents will accompany the last number of the Volume.

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HARRY CROSWELL,

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Where printing in general is executed with elegance and accuracy.